

THE AFRICAN REPOSITORY

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No. 2.

*SIXTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.*

PRESENTED JANUARY 15, 1878.

NECROLOGY.

During the past year, two Vice-Presidents and two Life Directors of the American Colonization Society have been removed by death.

The REV. NATHAN L. RICE, D. D., of Kentucky, elected a Vice-President in 1854, died on the 11th of June, leaving the memory of a good man who dedicated eminent abilities and acquirements to the highest ends of human life.

MOSES ALLEN, Esq., of New York, elected a Vice-President in 1838, passed to his rest on the 10th of October, greatly beloved for his simplicity and courtesy, uniform kindness of disposition and rare Christian virtues.

DR. CHARLES B. NEW, of Mississippi, who constituted himself a Life Director in 1858, will be long mourned by multitudes in the wide sphere of usefulness in which he moved and which he adorned. It is stated that he expressed a deep and increasing interest in our work a short time before his decease, which took place on the 15th of April.

IN THE death, on the 13th of August, of CHAUNCEY ROSE, Esq., of Indiana, the Society laments the loss of a generous friend, he having given it \$5,000 in 1869 and \$5,000 in 1873. His charities were large and discriminating, quiet and unobtrusive, gladdening many hearts and helping many a good work.

WE have to record the decease, on the 27th of August, of EDWIN L. STANTON, Esq., recently elected a member of the Executive Committee. His eminent abilities, estimable character, promise of usefulness, and cordial interest in the prosperity of the Society, render his early death an event deeply lamented.

FINANCIAL.

The receipts during the year 1877 have been:—

Donations and collections.....	\$4,521.98
Legacies	1,799.63
Emigrants toward their expenses.....	1,000.00
Education in Liberia.....	207.01
From other sources, including \$240.40 from interest and investments realized,	2,524.48
Receipts.....	\$12,053.12
Balance, January 1, 1877.....	1,404.59
Making the resources.....	\$13,547.71
The disbursements have been.....	12,639.22
Balance in Bank, December 31, 1877.....	\$908.49

Some reduction in the current receipts was to be expected by reason of the universal depression of financial and business affairs; but the friends of Africa should gird themselves with fresh consecration, and take up the Society with a holier love, pushing it forward with more fervent hope, and faith, and prayer that God will so pour out His Spirit as to make this day of our weakness the day of His greater strength.

EMIGRATION.

The bark *Jasper*, mentioned in the last Report to have sailed November 1st, anchored off Monrovia, December 16th. We are informed that no deaths have taken place among the twenty-seven emigrants sent by her, and that their condition is hopeful and encouraging.

Our annual expedition was by the bark *Liberia*, which left New York on Wednesday, January 2d. It consisted of fifty-three emigrants, well provided for at sea and for six months after landing. Of these, 21 were from Rosedale, Pasquotank Co., 7 from Warsaw, Duplin Co., 4 from Morrisville, Wake Co., and 1 from Raleigh, N. C.; 10 from Aberdeen and 6 from Okolona, Miss.; 2 from Baltimore; and 1 each from Berryville, Clarke Co., Va., and Harrisburg, Penn. Thirty-two chose to settle at Brewerville, 17 at Arthington, and 4 at Monrovia. Of the adult males, 11 are farmers, 3 teachers, 2 shoemakers, and 1 carpenter. Three are graduates of colleges for the education of colored youth, and 22 are communicants in evangelical churches.

For the first time, our long intended purpose to have emigrants pay a part of the expense of their passage and settlement has been commenced, and with gratifying results. Those from Rosedale, N. C., paid \$450; from Aberdeen, Miss., \$250; Okolona, Miss., \$175; and Warsaw, N. C., \$70; and the young men from Berryville, Va., \$40; and Raleigh, N. C., \$15. Total, \$1,000. Besides this, a number of them paid a portion or the whole of their fare to the port of embarkation, thus materially strengthening our treasury.

We gratefully acknowledge the receipt of some six hundred dollars

from the Pennsylvania Colonization Society toward defraying the expenses of the present company for Brewerville,—a settlement on the St. Paul's river, commenced in 1870, at the suggestion and with the aid of that active Auxiliary, which latter has been continued by appropriations reaching about eleven thousand dollars.

Emigration to Liberia every year under the auspices of the Society has been uninterrupted for the past fifty-seven years. Those now reported make the number colonized since the war to be 3,190, and a total from the beginning of 15,178, exclusive of 5,722 recaptured Africans, which we induced and enabled the Government of the United States to settle in Liberia, making a grand total of 20,900 persons to whom the Society has given homes in Africa.

Among the cabin passengers by the *Liberia* are Dr. A. L. Stanford and Mr. C. H. Hicks, commissioners to examine Liberia in behalf of freedmen in Arkansas; Mr. James R. Priest, born in that republic of American parents and a graduate of the College at Monrovia, now going home after a course of study in the United States, four years of which were spent at the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York City, and from which he has received the degrees of "Civil Engineer" and "Mining Engineer"; and Rev'ds Robert A. M. and James H. Deputie, returning to their adopted country. The two latter are sons of Mr. Charles Deputie, who removed from Hollidaysburg, Penn., over twenty-four years ago, accompanied by his wife and three sons and daughters. The six children lived, grew and married, and they have now twenty-one children. The three sons became ministers of the gospel, and one of the daughters married a preacher, and she also was an efficient school-teacher. And it was not until the past few months that one of the six brothers and sisters was removed by death.

CONTEMPLATED EXODUS.

During the year, a widely spreading feeling among the colored people in favor of an emigration to Liberia has been manifested, and a very large number of applications for passage and settlement, from individuals, families and companies has been, and continues to be received by the Society. Organizations for the purpose of removal to that republic are reported in various places in North Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida and other states, some of them said to represent five thousand persons. These do not include the "Liberia Exodus Association," of Charleston, S. C., which reports "100,000 persons as having signified their desire to go to Liberia"; nor "The Colonization Council," of Shreveport, Louisiana, which is stated, by its President, "to have 71,000 names enrolled for settlement in Liberia." Public meetings to consider the question of emigration have been held in prominent cities of the South; and at a Convention at Helena, Ark., November

23d and 24th, two Commissioners were appointed to visit Liberia. These have embarked on their important mission. A quarter of a million of people are estimated to be looking to Africa as their home and distinct nationality.

These movements, which are entirely voluntary, may be accepted as indications of what seems to be only the beginning of an inevitable and continuous going forth of the better class of this element of population—from where their natural and social disadvantages are felt to be inferior to the free Christian republic, which offers them practical equality and all the other benefits of civil and religious liberty.

It is a serious question whether emigration to Africa shall be carefully organized and controlled by those who know the country and the climate, and who can provide for the best welfare of the emigrants, or whether they shall plunge indiscreetly into all the perils of a miscellaneous and mismanaged exodus. It is most important that all who do go shall be intelligent, healthy, industrious and resolute, who shall take with them “that twin blessing of Christianity and civilization” to the land of their ancestors.

An indiscriminate and general exodus to Liberia is to be deprecated for many reasons; but a wisely arranged and moderate, and gradually increasing removal, would be a good thing for those who go and those who remain, helpful to Africa, and indirectly result in augmenting American trade with that vast continent. Those only should go who are willing to till the soil, and make for themselves pleasant homes, and give to their children a Christian training and education. Intelligent and enterprising men will there see opportunities to gain wealth by agriculture and commerce, and to acquire fame as pioneers and statesmen in the new commonwealths which will arise in that quarter of the globe. Pious men and women will there find ample scope to exert an influence in bringing that dark land to the knowledge of the Divine light. Color and climate, that hinders other, will help them, and Africa will be enlightened and evangelized.

America was settled by colonization. In some movement of the kind, if not just that way, all countries are opened, though the United States affords the best illustration in history of the happy fruits of colonization. There is no reason why colonies should not be planted within a quarter of a century in Africa, except the embarrassment in the condition of the people of color. They are lately out of bondage, and are merely beginning to receive intellectual training. Twenty-five years from now they will probably have so far advanced as to become much more self-reliant, active and intelligent, better qualified than they are now for the subjugation of their ancestral continent to Christian civilization; but at this time, as the more thoughtful and enterprising among them, especially those who feel restless and discontented here, are lead-

ing in that direction, they should be encouraged and aided in the execution of their choice.

PETITION TO CONGRESS.

It is a new thing for Freedmen, by thousands, to address Congress, and through Congress the nation, urging their need, their desire and their claims for assistance to emigrate. Several such petitions have been presented to the present Congress, and among them the following, which was read in the House of Representatives, October 25, and referred to the standing Committee on Education and Labor:—

To the Honorable the Senate, and

House of Representatives of the United States:

GENTLEMEN: The undersigned respectfully and earnestly ask your attention to this their statement and request; and confidently hope to receive your favorable consideration of the claim they urge. Your petitioners are descendants of African slaves, brought to this country against their will; while for two hundred years their children have given their labor to increase, especially in raising cotton, the wealth of every section of the United States. We desire now to return to Africa and make it our home; but after all the years given to the white race, we as a people are left without the means of paying our passage or providing for our immediate wants on landing in Liberia. We ask that you will aid our efforts; and that not as a charity, but as a debt.

Our reasons for desiring to emigrate are two; the experience of twelve years since our emancipation shows that the number of laborers in this country increases more rapidly than that of employers; and that the competition of white labor will leave many of us unemployed. Besides, the experience of more than one hundred years in the Northern States shows that in this competition the colored people cannot expect to occupy any but subordinate positions, either as laborers or as citizens. The main reason urged why we should remain here is, that our labor and our votes are needed in this country; a suggestion that our interests should in the future as in the past be made subordinate to the interests of the white people.

On the other hand the republic of Liberia offers us lands, freedom from competition with any but our own race, and an equal prospect of superior position. Moreover, the entire continent of Africa is now open to the better instructed classes, and the road to honorable and useful employment, as well as to Christian enterprise, is wide and inviting. And your petitioners ask your assistance in their efforts for these additional considerations: When the war for American Independence closed, England, at great expense, provided a home for American slaves taken in the war, on the coast of Africa. When, according to the provision of the American Constitution, the slave-trade was to be stopped, the United States Government gave passage to some of our people to prepare a home, and sent re-captured Africans to Liberia as an asylum for them. And this they continued to do even to strangers who had never rendered any service to the American people, till our emancipation was obtained. We cannot conceive that the American people will deny the descendants of those who have devoted their faithful service to them, what they have granted as a debt to aliens. Your petitioners confidently ask that you will grant the same sum, \$100 each, to us as emigrants which your predecessors furnished for the benefit of the recaptured. For this amount the American Colonization Society is now, as in past years, ready to furnish us a passage to Liberia and six months shelter, provisions, and instruction for our children until we can provide for ourselves by the use of the lands granted us by the Liberian Government. We feel assured that your favorable action will not only be approved but commended by the great majority of the American people.

ROBERT ORR,

President North Carolina Freedmen's Emigration Aid Society.

SHERWOOD CAPPS,

Corresponding Secretary.

FAVORABLE REPORTS.

By way of a brief reply to unfounded statements, calculated to discourage emigration to Liberia, the Society presents the recently expressed opinions of three experienced and responsible men: opinions that fully agree with the information it has uniformly received.

Rev. J. T. Gracy, formerly a missionary in India, and who visited Liberia in the winter of 1876-77, wrote:

"The white man cannot get on in this climate, but the colored man from abroad soon passes through the acclimating process, and can live and labor, and earn and eat as well here as anywhere else in the world. I have taken pains not to overdraw in any direction. There are settlers here who are dissipated, but they are very few. Some mechanics have not found remunerative employment, and a few grumble: but the most of the people, in fact, almost all that we have conversed with, after passing through the slight attack of fever, and a severer one of homesickness, in some cases, would not exchange their life and situation in Liberia for any other country. Many of them have tried other lands. Quite a proportion of the better classes have been in England or other European countries, and yet are persuaded that they can earn more, and have better food and more of it, and a happier or more congenial life in Liberia than elsewhere."

Mr. A. B. Hooper, a resident of Liberia for twenty years, in a letter to his former master, dated, "Ridgeland, St. Paul's River," states:

"I am happy to say to you that I am in good health, never sick. This climate is good. I work every day. I have leased my land to an English Company to plant coffee in co-partnership. They bear all expenses and pay me £60. (\$300.) a year to oversee the work, and one-fourth of all the coffee we raise on my land. I want to put out one hundred thousand coffee trees within the next two years. The people of this country are getting along very well. They are planting coffee. This country in twenty years more will be one of the great coffee markets of the world."

Mr. Jesse Sharp, an enterprising and successful citizen of Liberia, who emigrated there in 1859, in a letter to his sister residing in Columbia, S. C. under date of August 29, says:

"I regret to hear that you have such hard times in America. We always have something here to eat, and there is no such thing as dying here from hunger. Sometimes there may be those who suffer for some kind of foreign articles only; but breadstuffs and vegetables never cease to grow here, and palm nuts and palm oil are all over the country. These nuts and oil are the sweetest you ever tasted, and are the most appropriate for food. Fish abound in all the waters, and deer and wild game in the

woods. You can raise chickens, sheep and goats; and ducks thrive well. None can say I am hungry. Any person coming here and going on his farm and working four hours a day, cannot help but succeed."

The foregoing is a mere sample of the conclusive evidence of which a volume could be easily collected, going to show that the partial and prejudiced accounts of disparaging and unnamed reporters should not be too readily credited against more than sixty years of African Colonization, and in the face and growth of the republic of Liberia.

LIBERIAN AFFAIRS.

The agricultural interests of Liberia are hopeful. Owing to the constantly growing demand for coffee, the farmers are planting and cultivating it with commendable energy and increasing success. It is the most abundant article of export, and represents also the largest material wealth which the Republic derives from the industry of its population. The Government having passed an Act to "lease lands to foreigners," a number of Europeans have leased lands on the St. Paul's river for coffee cultivation, and property there has risen in market value.

The National biennial election took place May 1, when Hon. Anthony W. Gardner, of Bassa County, was chosen President, and Hon. Daniel B. Warner, of Monrovia, was elected Vice-President. Several proposed amendments to the Constitution, one of which was to allow white men to own land and thus become citizens of the Republic, were voted upon at the same time, and were defeated by an overwhelming majority.

EDUCATION.

The Liberia College has its usual four classes, comprising ten pupils, and the Preparatory Department has twenty-eight scholars. Besides the Alexander High School, at Harrisburg, and the schools (two) at Arthington and (one) at Brewerville, under the control of this Society, there are twenty-three schools, fifteen of them supported by the Liberia Government, in Montserrado County. The facilities for education in the other three counties of the Republic, are stated to be equal to those in Montserrado.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The late wonderful termination by Stanley of his arduous and successful journey across the African Continent, with the discovery of the course of the Congo, is not only the greatest geographical event of the age, but it promises to form a new era of trade, progress and missions by laying open to commercial enterprise, colonization and Christian effort, a vast and populous region of the earth.

France, Germany, Belgium, Italy, Austria, Hungary, and Portugal, are each pushing geographical explorations in Africa, and commendable

activity for its Christian occupation and elevation is shown by the English Church Missionary Society, the London Missionary Society, and the Free and Established Churches of Scotland. Let not the United States be the last on the muster-roll of those countries which seem destined to bring the African race and the inexhaustible wealth of their fertile soil, mineral products and free labor under the safeguard of public law, modern civilization and the power of the gospel.

Especially should all possible favor be centered upon Liberia. In the expressive language of Bishop Gilbert Haven—who could not, as a candid man, have visited its settlements and conversed with its people without seeing the important results which must accrue from that Christian State, viz:

“No American should fail to sympathize with this struggling Republic. It is bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh. It is our contribution to the vast problem now being solved in that marvel of Continents. It is the seed we plant in that mighty lump. We should study it in the light not only of its interests, but our own also. We should form closer connections with it in business. We should bind it to us by steam, by mail, by trade: in a word, we should help America in Africa for the sake of our own Africa in America.”

MINUTES OF THE SOCIETY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1878.*

The Annual meeting of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY was held this evening at 7¼ o'clock, in the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

Rev. George D. Matthews, D.D., of New York City, led in prayer.

The Society was addressed by William H. Allen, Esq., LL. D., President of Girard College, and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy.

The Society then adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock, M., to-morrow, in the Colonization Building.

Rev. George D. Matthews, D. D., of New York City, pronounced the benediction.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1878.*

The American Colonization Society met at the appointed time, the President, Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, in the chair.

The Minutes of the meeting of last evening were read and approved.

Rev. Drs. George W. Samson, John W. Chickering and S. R. Dennen were appointed a Committee to nominate the President and Vice-Presidents of the Society for the ensuing year.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, it was

Resolved, That our acknowledgments are due to William H. Allen, Esq., L.L. D., and Hon. Richard W. Thompson, for their able and eloquent addresses delivered last evening at the Anniversary of the Society, and that copies be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to the Pastor and officers of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church for their kindness and courtesy in granting its use last evening for our Annual Meeting.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Committee on Nominations, presented and read a Report, recommending, mainly, the re-election of the present President and Vice-Presidents, and the election of Hon. Richard W. Thompson of Indiana, and Com. Robert W. Shufeldt, U. S. N., of Connecticut, as additional Vice Presidents of the Society, viz:—

President.

1853. HON. JOHN H. B. LATROBE.

Vice-Presidents.

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|---|---|
| 1838. Hon. Henry A. Foster, N. Y. | 1869. Rev. S. Irenæus Prime, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1838. Hon. James Garland, Virginia. | 1869. Rev. B. I. Haight, D. D., LL. D., N. Y. |
| 1841. Thomas R. Hazard, Esq., R. I. | 1869. James B. Hosmer, Esq., Conn. |
| 1843. Hon. Lucius Q. C. Elmer, N. J. | 1870. Robert Arthington, Esq., England. |
| 1849. Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., Ga. | 1872. Rev. Ed. P. Humphrey, D. D., Ky. |
| 1851. Rev. Robert Ryland, D. D., Ky. | 1872. Harvey Lindsly, M. D., D. C. |
| 1851. Hon. Fred. P. Stanton, D. C. | 1874. Rev. Randolph S. Foster, D. D., Mass. |
| 1853. Hon. Horatio Seymour, N. Y. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Wm. B. Stevens, D. D., Pa. |
| 1853. Edward McGehee, Esq., Miss. | 1874. Hon. Eli K. Price, Pennsylvania. |
| 1854. Rev. Matthew Simpson, D. D., Pa. | 1874. Rt. Rev. Gregory T. Bedell, D. D., O. |
| 1854. Rev. Levi Scott, D. D., Del. | 1874. Theodore L. Mason, M. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Rev. Robert Paine, D. D., Miss. | 1875. Levi Keese, M. D., Mass. |
| 1854. Rev. Edward R. Ames, D. D., Md. | 1875. Rt. Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., Pa. |
| 1854. Rev. James C. Finley, Illinois. | 1875. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., N. J. |
| 1854. Hon. John F. Darby, Missouri. | 1876. Rev. Wm. Fudington, D. D., N. Y. |
| 1854. Hon. Joseph B. Crockett, Cal. | 1876. Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., Pa. |
| 1859. Hon. Henry M. Schieffelin, N. Y. | 1876. Rev. Jabez P. Campbell, D. D., Pa. |
| 1861. Rev. J. Maclean, D. D., LL. D., N. J. | 1876. Rev. H. M. Turner, D. D., LL. D., Ga. |
| 1861. Hon. Ichabod Goodwin, N. H. | 1877. Prest. E. G. Robinson, LL. D., R. I. |
| 1861. Hon. William E. Dodge, N. Y. | 1877. Rev. Jos. F. Elder, D. D., New York. |
| 1866. Hon. James R. Doolittle, Wis. | 1877. Rev. William E. Schenck, D. D., Pa. |
| 1867. Samuel A. Crozer, Esq., Pa. | 1878. Hon. Richard W. Thompson, Indiana. |
| 1869. Hon. Fred. T. Frelinghuysen, N. J. | 1878. Com. Robert W. Shufeldt, Conn. |

The figures before each name indicate the year of first election.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Committee's report be accepted and the nominations approved, and that the Society elect the persons nominated.

On motion, adjourned.

MINUTES OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *January 15, 1878.*

The Board of Directors of the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY met this day at 12 o'clock M., in their rooms in the Colonization Building, No. 450 Pennsylvania Avenue.

Hon. John H. B. Latrobe, President of the Society, called the Board to order, and at his request the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D., led in prayer.

Mr. William Coppinger was appointed Secretary of the Board.

The Secretary reported that the Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., of Shoemakertown, Montgomery Co., Pa., had been constituted a Life Director of the Society by the payment into the treasury of One Thousand Dollars by Samuel K. Wilson, Esq., of Trenton, N. J.

The unprinted Minutes of the last Annual meeting and the Minutes of the adjourned meeting in New York, May 8, were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker and Rev. Drs. Edward W. Appleton and Steele were appointed a Committee on credentials; who immediately retired and subsequently reported the following named Delegates appointed by Auxiliary Societies for the year 1878:

VERMONT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—*Gen. John W. Phelps.

MASSACHUSETTA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D.

CONNECTICUT COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. Henry Upson, Rev. George D. Matthews, D. D., Rev. S. R. Dennen, D. D.

NEW YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Dr. Theodore L. Mason, Almon Merwin, Esq., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley.

NEW JERSEY COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Rev. William T. Findley, D. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—William V. Pettit, Esq., Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, D. D.

The following members were reported to be in attendance:

LIFE DIRECTORS—Rev. John P. Pinney, LL.D., Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D., Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Dr. Harvey Lindsly, William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, President James C. Welling, Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the report of the Committee on Credentials be accepted and approved, and the gentlemen named be received.

The STANDING COMMITTEES were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS.—Rev. John Maclean, D.D., LL.D., Hon. Peter Parker, Almon Merwin, Esq.

*Not in attendance.

COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.—Hon. G. Washington Warren, 1 ev. S. R. Dennen, D. D., Judge Charles C. Nott.

COMMITTEE ON AUXILIARY SOCIETIES.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D., Rev. Gardiner S. Plumley, Dr. Theodore L. Mason.

COMMITTEE ON AGENCIES.—Dr. Harvey Lindsly, Rev. Edward W. Appleton, D. D., Rev. William H. Steele, D. D.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.—Rev. John W. Chickering, D. D., William V. Pettit, Esq., Hon. John B. Kerr.

COMMITTEE ON EMIGRATION.—President James C. Welling, Rev. Henry Upson, Rev. John B. Pinney, LL. D.

COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION.—Rev. George W. Samson, D. D., Rev. William T. Findley, D. D., Reginald Fendall, Esq.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Sixty-first Annual Report of the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report be accepted and referred to a Special Committee to select portions to be read at the Anniversary meeting this evening.

Mr. Pettit, Rev. Dr. Steele and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

The Corresponding Secretary presented and read the Annual Statement of the Executive Committee.

The Treasurer presented and read his Report, with certificate of audit; also, a statement of receipts by States during the past year, and list of property belonging to the Society.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Statement of the Executive Committee and the Treasurer's Report, with the accompanying Annual papers be accepted, and that so much of them and of the Annual Report as relates to Foreign Relations, Finance, Auxiliary Societies, Agencies, Accounts, Emigration and Education, be referred to the several Standing Committees in charge of those subjects respectively.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Board of Directors will pay their respects to the President of the United States at such hour to-morrow as shall suit his convenience; and that Hon. Mr. Parker be requested to arrange for the interview.

The proposed amendment to Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, made by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and considered at the last Annual meeting of this Board, was taken up, briefly discussed, and laid over until to-morrow.

The proposed amendments to Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society, made and approved at the adjourned meeting of this Board in New York, May 8, was taken up and their consideration was laid over until to-morrow.

On motion of Rev. Dr. Dennen, it was

Resolved, That when the Board shall adjourn, it will be to meet to-morrow morning at 9½ o'clock.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries for the ensuing year.

Rev. Drs. Steele and Edward W. Appleton and Judge Warren were appointed the Committee.

On motion, adjourned.

COLONIZATION ROOMS, *January 16, 1878.*

The Board of Directors met at the appointed time, President Latrobe in the chair, and prayer was offered by Rev. John B. Pinney, LL.D.

The Minutes of yesterday's meeting were read and approved.

Hon. Mr. Parker reported that the President of the United States would be pleased to receive the Board of Directors this morning at 11 o'clock.

Hon. Mr. Parker, from the Standing Committee on Foreign Relations, reported that, in their judgment, there was no business in the papers referred to them, calling for action at this time.

A report was read from the Standing Committee on Finance: which was accepted and approved.

Rev. Mr. Plumley, from the Standing Committee on Auxiliary Societies, presented and read a Report: which was considered and laid over: and was subsequently called up and referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Pettit, from the Standing Committee on Accounts, presented and read the following Report: which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Accounts find the same correct.

Dr. Lindsly, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Agencies, presented and read the following Report: which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Agencies respectfully report that they have no *special* recommendation to offer on the subject referred to them. The depressed condition of the cause of Colonization, so far as collections are concerned, makes it almost impossible to offer Agents inducements sufficient to command their services. While this state of affairs exists, a partial remedy may be found in addressing known friends of the cause and others by correspondence and circulars directly from the office, as has been done during the past year. We recommend to the Executive Committee continuous and earnest efforts in this direction.

President Welling, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Emigration, presented and read the following Report: which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee to whom was referred the subject of emigration beg leave respectfully to report that it seems a matter of just exultation to the friends of Liberia that for the first time in the history of the American Colonization Society, we have been able, during the past year, to dispatch a company of emigrants who contributed to repay a considerable portion of the expenses attendant on their emigration. Hoping that this is the beginning of a new system which is destined to prevail more and more among

our colored fellow-citizens who propose to remove to Liberia, your Committee recommend that in the choice of emigrants, the Executive Committee be instructed to have primary reference to the character of emigrants and their ability to meet, in whole or in part, the expense of their transportation. We further recommend that the Executive Committee be directed to adhere to the policy of incurring no debt in the dispatch and equipment of emigrants.

The vast number of our colored citizens who are now seeking an exodus from the United States to Africa would seem to suggest that African Colonization, as heretofore fostered by this Society, is entering on a new era, in which the enlarged proportions of the movement may call for new providential agencies, and lay a new burden of duty not only on philanthropists but also on the nation at large. In the meantime, however, these new agencies, whether initiated by the voluntary and self-sustaining enterprise of our colored citizens, or whether conducted under the auspices of the Government, will require to be guided by the experience which this Society has gained during the sixty years and more of its beneficent activity, to the end that such new agencies and methods may be protected from the illusions of men who may seek to promote their personal emolument rather than the welfare of the colored race.

Rev. Dr. Samson, Chairman of the Standing Committee on Education, presented and read the following Report: which was accepted and approved:—

The Committee on Education respectfully Report: The recognized principles which must control the policy of the American Colonization Society in their efforts to promote the educational interests of Liberia, have been so fully presented in three or four late reports to this Board, that they need no new discussion. They are substantially these two: *First*, that in the selection of emigrants the Society should seek educated young men as well as able-bodied laborers. *Second*, that they should encourage all efforts to advance the common schools supported by the Liberian Government, the mission schools which seek to give a higher education, and the College which is sustained by an endowment and directed by Trustees in this country. The unusual proportion of young men, thoroughly trained for different spheres of usefulness, who were found in the company of emigrants last sent out, encourages the belief that an influence will be exerted through them for the general interests of education in Liberia. The efforts of the Trustees of the College to secure a President for the College who may at once organize effective instruction and discipline in the College, and aid in awakening the people and Missionary Societies to co-operation in their measures, gives fresh hope that the end sought is in time to be secured.

The proposed amendment to Article Second of the Constitution of the Society, made by the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and approved by this Board last January, was called up, considered and, on motion, the matter was referred to the Delegation in this Board from that Society.

At 10:25 o'clock, the Board of Directors took a recess to call, as appointed, upon the President of the United States, and after a pleasant interview, the Board, at 11:45, resumed its session.

The Corresponding Secretary presented letters from the following Life Directors, excusing their absence from the meeting: Rev. Dr. C. A. Stoddard for Rev. Dr. S. Ireneus Prime, Dec. 13, Rev. Dr. Henry C. Potter, Dec. 19, and Edward Coles, Esq., January 12.

At 12 o'clock, the appointed hour for the meeting of the Society, the Board took a recess for thirty minutes; at the expiration of which time, it was again called to order.

Mr. Pettit offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were, on motion, accepted and adopted.

WHEREAS, The object of this Society is and ever has been, to promote the welfare of the people of the African race in this country by their settlement in the land from whence their progenitors were brought, and also by their elevation in the scale of humanity by introducing among them the civilization of the people of the United States and of the European race; And

WHEREAS, There appears to be a general interest exhibited in the condition of Africa by the nations of Europe, as well as by its friends in this country, by the exploration of its territory and by intercourse with its people. Therefore,

Resolved, That this Board view with special gratification such general interest, and the various results, as published, of the explorations of Central and other parts of that Continent.

Resolved, That this Board record its particular pleasure at the fact that one of the most important, if not the most important of these expeditions has been conducted under the guidance of an American citizen, and that they view the exploration from the East to the West Coast of Africa, led by Henry M. Stanley, as one that does honor not only to him but also to James Gordon Bennett and the proprietors of the London Telegraph, who assumed with so great liberality the very large expense of the expedition.

The proposed amendments to Articles Fourth and Seventh of the Constitution of the Society, made and approved at the adjourned stated meeting of the Board of Directors in New York, was called up and considered, whereupon the following resolution was adopted by a rising vote of yeas 11, nays 10:—

Resolved, That further action upon the resolution adopted by the Board, May 8, having in view the removal of the chief seat of operations of the Society, be postponed.

Rev. Dr. Edward W. Appleton, from the majority of the special Committee to nominate the Executive Committee and Secretaries, reported, recommending the election of the following :

GENERAL SECRETARY.—Rev. John Orcutt, D. D.

CORRESPONDING SECRETARY AND TREASURER.—William Coppinger.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Harvey Lindsly, M. D., William Gunton, Esq., Hon. Peter Parker, Hon. John B. Kerr, James C. Welling, LL. D., Judge Charles C. Nott, Reginald Fendall, Esq.

Whereupon, on motion, it was

Resolved, That the Report be accepted and approved, and that the Board elect the persons nominated by the Committee.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That the Annual Report of the Society be referred to the Executive Committee for publication.

The Board united in prayer, led by Rev. Dr. Samson, and then, on motion, adjourned.

WILLIAM COPPINGER, *Secretary*.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

The doings of the Society, in January, are so tersely and happily given in the *Christian Intelligencer* by a highly valued Director from New Jersey, that we gladly transfer his report to our pages.

AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—On the third Tuesday of January, by constitutional provision, falls the annual meeting at Washington of this grand old Society of noble origin, eloquent history, and, as we hope in God, most beneficent future. Having had the eminent pleasure of taking constant part in its reports, discussions, and ceremonials during the past week, I would lay before the New Jersey and New York friends of the cause identified with our own Finley, Alexander, Stockton and Maclean, a brief report. Our ride to the capital was begun in a rain storm, but the Quaker City received our train under a smiling sky, and the remainder of the journey was in perfect weather, finished before dusk, with dinner just ready on arrival. We were a party of seven or eight on this one errand, and the time of travel was, to us, an actual part of the meeting of the Society. New Jersey's representation at this meeting of the parent's gathering was Rev. Drs. Maclean, Findley and Steele.

On Tuesday we began our work, under the presidency of the courtly jurist, Latrobe, of Baltimore, and pleasant hours were spent in hearing reports and in discussion of all pertaining to the promising Republic of Liberia. All committees having been appointed and their work apportioned, we had an hour or two for the Supreme Court and the halls of Congress.

In the evening the annual meeting of the Society at New York Avenue Church was most ably addressed by President Allen, of the growingly useful Girard College, Philadelphia, and by Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy. Both gentlemen honored themselves by their wise and fervid advocacy of Liberia as the true and solvent and prosperous home for the colored race, whose ambition for itself and descendants is both lofty and heartily pure.

It being the usage of this piously useful old Society that its Board of Directors have a ceremonious interview with each new Executive in his first January of function, we all went at 11 o'clock on Wednesday, by arrangements through Hon. Peter Parker, one of our Board, and spent a quarter of an hour in the room where we had previously shaken the hand and studied the features of White House predecessors. Two little speeches, unstudied and serene, and our company of twenty-four returned to duty, leaving "all quiet on the Potomac." Wednesday was a field day at the Colonization Rooms, marked with fidelity, philanthropy, and the truest eloquence from not a few. The hours of our meeting yielded the fruit of long and

earnest reflection and study, and courtesy inspired the utterance of kind and godly thought. The whole debate would have been a joy to our worthiest constituents.

Neither of the proposed amendments was adopted—indeed the one from Pennsylvania was withdrawn after earnest consideration. Two-thirds being requisite, the vote for the other was inadequate. The vacancies, through resignation of Joseph P. Bradley, Esq., and changed residence of Dr. Nichols, were filled recently by the Executive Committee's choice of Judge Nott and Counsellor Fendall to complete their number. Numerous and urgent appeals from companies of intending emigrants are before all who love the work of Africa's restitution, hopefully, and it is the time of times, to pray and assist in the splendid task which Livingstone and Stanley have been so prosperously toiling at.

In this work some of the noblest American Christians are emulating the labors of Bushrod Washington, Fenton Mercer, Monroe and Clay and Fillmore. Liberia's future is secure. Its treaties are respected, its products and prospects signally good, and God is with her. The only peril is, that the men of the years just now current shall forego and lose their inviting opportunity. I only add the pleasure of this deponent that the crisp, bright days and moonlit evenings made the errand joyous under urgent work. S.

ADDRESS OF SECRETARY THOMPSON.

Hon. R. W. Thompson, Secretary of the Navy, addressed the American Colonization Society, at its Sixty-first Anniversary, held January 15. He said he heartily endorsed the work of the Society, and for thirty years had taken a deep interest in its welfare. Now that slavery is abolished and the colored man is free, it is the duty of the American people to look after the interests of the colored race. We have conferred upon them the right of suffrage and of equality before the law, and it is now the duty of the American people and the Government to help this society in the work of colonizing them in Liberia. When we remember that the settlement there has adopted our form of government, we should see that it is upheld and strengthened. By helping them, we are not only enlarging our institutions there, but strengthening those at home. It will tell more on our prosperity for Congress to decide this question of what shall be done with the colored man, than to settle the question of whether there shall be 412 or 420 grains of silver in the silver dollar. The work of the society appeals to the patriotism and Christianity of the land. We flatter ourselves that we have the best institutions of any country. No other people on earth enjoy such civil liberty. We should do all we can to Americanize Africa. There

should be planted there institutions for the colored race such as we have at home, and by that means encourage immigration from America.

LETTER FROM BISHOP BEDELL.

DIocese of Ohio, }
Cleveland, January, 2, 1878. }

Dear Sir:

It has proved to be impossible for me to attend the meeting to which the Committee have so kindly invited me. Will you be so good as to present my respects to them; and at the same time express my continued confidence in the work in which the American Colonization Society is engaged, and my earnest hope for the full success of its plans.

Unusual attention is called to the African continent by late explorations, and there can be little doubt that emigration will be quickened so soon as it is realized that the country promises wealth and prosperity to industry.

The pressing want at present for the success of our scheme is regular and easy steam communication between the West coast and our own country. Statistics have shown that the commerce so nurtured would give great stimulus to the growth and strength of Liberia. Many have thought that this traffic would return a fair percentage to those who establish it. It is certain that the English steamships to and from the coast are now run at a profit.

May not the peculiar relations in which the Republic on the West coast stands to our country induce Congress to relax the tariff in its behalf, so that it may be treated, as indeed it is essentially, a part of our household of States and Territories, within which trade is free and intercourse untrammelled? The great desideratum for Africa, as respects its moral, religious and intellectual progress, seems to me to be that direct commercial intercourse with this country shall be fostered.

Trusting that the Society's plans may be richly blessed by a kind Providence, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

G. T. BEDELL.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

THE American Colonization Society sent by the bark "Liberia," which sailed from New York on Wednesday, January 2, fifty-three emigrants to the young African Republic. They are principally in families from Mississippi, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania. A large number are members of Christian churches; and besides, farmers

and mechanics should be especially mentioned—Sherwood Capps, a graduate of Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C., A. M. Page of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., and Henry W. Grimes, a native of Barbados, West Indies, educated in England, and lately a resident of Pennsylvania. One thousand dollars was received by the Society from the emigrants themselves toward the cost of their passage to Monrovia.

The "Liberia" had five colored cabin passengers, viz: Rev. R. A. M. Deputie, Presbyterian, and his brother, Rev. James H. Deputie, Methodist, returning to their homes in Liberia, having lived there twenty-four years; James R. Priest, a native of Liberia, after honorably completing his studies in medicine, and also at the School of Mines of Columbia College, New York city, where he received the degrees of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer; and Dr. A. L. Stanford and Mr. C. H. Hicks commissioners in behalf of freedmen in Arkansas who desire to emigrate to Liberia.

LATE FROM LIBERIA.

Letters from Hon. D. B. Warner, Agent of the American Colonization Society, at Monrovia, report the arrival there, February 6, of the bark "Liberia," and the landing of her passengers the next day, "all well," and their prompt dispatch for Brewerville and Arthington, on the St. Paul's river.

Mr. Warner remarks: "This is another accession to our still small population of Americo-Liberians:—but we shall yet be a people on the Continent of Africa to subserve, we trust, a good purpose, by exerting over the millions of our race here, an influence that shall lead them to a saving knowledge of the living and true God, the predictions of the opposers of the grand, glorious and Heaven-blessed enterprize of the American Colonization Society to the contrary notwithstanding."

The Hon. Anthony W. Gardner was inaugurated President of Liberia, and the Hon. Daniel B. Warner Vice-President, on Monday, January 7, amid great rejoicings.

PENNSYLVANIA COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

EXPEDITION FOR LIBERIA.

Tuesday afternoon, March 12, an important meeting of the Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society was held at the Society's rooms in this city. Hon. Eli K. Price, President, was in the chair, and Rev. J. W. Dulles, D. D., Recording Secretary. William V. Pettit, Esq. Chairman of the Committee on Emigration, presented a report stating that applications had been examined from about forty places and that an expedition should soon be sent to Liberia. By special request, William Copping, Esq., Corresponding Secretary of the Ameri-

can Colonization Society, was present, from Washington, D. C., and furnished for examination numerous letters from freedmen, received since January 1st, earnestly asking for aid to reach Liberia. In most cases the applicants offer a portion of the expense of the passage and in some cases one-quarter. The requests came from Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Texas. These applications, made within two months, and from twelve States, and from persons claiming to represent more than 50,000 freedmen, manifest a very deep and growing desire to reach the Fatherland, and there build up the Republic of Liberia, which closely resembles Great Britain and the United States in laws, language and religion.

It was unanimously voted to authorize the American Colonization Society to send fifty emigrants, to be selected by William Coppinger, Esq., and at the expense of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society. The expedition will leave about the middle of June, and the emigrants will locate at the flourishing settlement of Brewerville, ten miles from Monrovia. It was named in honor of the late Charles Brewer, of Pittsburg, by whose generosity many emigrants have been enabled to reach Liberia.

The applications come in most cases from those whose relatives have in previous years gone to Liberia, and whose letters have described the fertility of the soil and the entire freedom from prejudices existing in this country. Others desire to go to build up a negro nationality, and others to promote civilization and Christianity.

Resolutions were passed complimentary to William Coppinger, Esq., who has been engaged in the Colonization work for forty years. The President, Hon. Eli K. Price, was one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, in 1826. Robert B. Davidson, Esq., a Vice-President of the Society, was present, who has been actively engaged in the work for over forty years, and also Edward S. Morris, Esq., who has visited Liberia, and who has given a great impetus to the culture of coffee in Liberia.

The town of Arthington, named after a generous Englishman, is very flourishing, and also the settlement of Crozerville, named in honor of the late John P. Crozer, and founded by emigrants from the British island of Barbados, in the West Indies. The Liberians welcome the sons of Africa from all parts of the world.—*Philadelphia Evening Telegraph.*

INDEPENDENT EXODUS MOVEMENT.

The independent "Exodus" movement among the Freedmen of South Carolina has resulted in the purchase by themselves, at Boston, of the "Azor," a bark of some three hundred tons, to take emigrants from Charleston to Liberia. More than enough Freedmen to fill the

"Azor" are stated to be in Charleston, where she arrived March 18, and from which port she is announced to sail early in April, direct for Monrovia. The "Azor" was "consecrated for special service on the Liberian line, March 21, in the presence of a large assemblage. Several addresses were made, all bearing the missionary spirit.

A VIRGIN MARKET.

The annual message of the President of Liberia, sent to the Legislature of that republic December 17, 1877, and printed at the "Government Printing Office, Monrovia," is a well-written document, discussing among other matters of public concern, the subjects of agriculture and education, the establishment of an Interior Department and a Commissioner of Immigration, and recommends the opening of more ports of entry, changes to increase the collection of the customs, and a compilation and codification of the laws. The message indicates that the country is becoming prosperous and strong, and the citizens are united and happy.

Liberian trade and commerce are growing. This is a subject of importance to us. This republic, like all new countries, is mostly an agricultural people, whose wants already require a large amount of manufactured commodities from other nations. What we need is a market for our manufactures, to enable our mills and furnaces to be kept running at all times.

Already we are vieing with Great Britain in manufactures, and like her we must look abroad to find purchasers and consumers. Upon Liberia we have superior claims, and we may, by a sagacious foresight and judicious arrangements, permanently secure it's trade and commerce, which have attained significance and are sought by European nations. Two lines of twenty-two steamers, affording communication from Liverpool every Saturday, prove that the long-sighted English people have not been looking Africaward without substantial results.

A firm in New York has ordered the construction of a bark, to be called the Monrovia, 450 tons register, as a regular trader between that city and Liberia. She is to be finished and ready to sail November 1 next, and to be equal to any ship from any American port.

Liberia is commanding attention, and it is believed will, at no distant day, become a great nation, through which the vast and populous region of West Africa will be civilized and Christianized, and thus open up the avenues of consumption to the commercial and manufacturing interests of the United States. It is a most promising field of encouragement for us to cultivate.

Roll of Emigrants for Liberia.

1878

ROLL OF EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.

By Barque Liberia, from New York, January 2, 1878.

From Rosedale, Pennsylvania Co., N. C., for Breuerville.				
NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
1	March Carter	44	Farmer	Methodist.
2	Hartel Carter	18	Farmer	Methodist.
3	Anna Carter	13	Farmer	Methodist.
4	James Carter	11	Farmer	Methodist.
5	Jonnie Carter	9	Farmer	Methodist.
6	March Carter, Jr.	7	Farmer	Methodist.
7	Edward Carter	4	Farmer	Methodist.
8	Jerry Johnson	32	Farmer	Methodist.
9	Milly Johnson	31	Farmer	Methodist.
10	George E. Johnson	13	Farmer	Methodist.
11	William Harvey	37	Farmer	Methodist.
12	Micha H. Frey	34	Farmer	Methodist.
13	William Harvey, Jr.	9	Farmer	Methodist.
14	Fanny Harvey	60	Farmer	Methodist.
15	Edward Harvey	53	Farmer	Methodist.
16	Hartel Harvey	40	Farmer	Methodist.
17	Henry Harvey	12	Farmer	Methodist.
18	Melissa Harvey	6	Farmer	Methodist.
19	Frederic Williams	50	Farmer	Methodist.
20	Alice Williams	8	Farmer	Methodist.
21	Alice Williams	6	Farmer	Methodist.
From Warsaw, Duplin Co., N. C., for Breuerville.				
22	Andrew Faison	46	Farmer	Methodist.
23	Thomas Faison	45	Farmer	Methodist.
24	Pleasant Faison	25	Farmer	Methodist.
25	Richmond Faison	10	Farmer	Methodist.
26	Alberta Faison	8	Farmer	Methodist.
27	Fannie Faison	4	Farmer	Methodist.
28	Henry Faison	2	Farmer	Methodist.
From Morrisville, Wake Co., N. C., for Breuerville.				
29	Nabun Merritt	41	Carpenter	Baptist.
30	Rachel Merritt	35	Carpenter	Baptist.
31	Ada E. Merritt	13	Carpenter	Baptist.
32	William C. Merritt	10	Carpenter	Baptist.
From Raleigh, N. C., for Monrovia.				
NO.	NAME.	AGE.	OCCUPATION.	RELIGION.
33	Sherwood Capps	36	Teacher	Baptist.
From Baltimore, Md., for Monrovia.				
34	William White	41	Shoemaker	Baptist.
35	Adelison B. Walron	37	Shoemaker	Baptist.
From Harleburg, Va., for Monrovia.				
36	Henry W. Grimes	21	Teacher	Episcopal.
From Aberdeen, Miss., for Arthington.				
37	Samuel White	33	Farmer	Baptist.
38	Cassandra White	30	Farmer	Baptist.
39	William White	12	Farmer	Baptist.
40	Olney N. White	10	Farmer	Baptist.
41	Richard White	7	Farmer	Baptist.
42	Levi White	5	Farmer	Baptist.
43	Mary White	3	Farmer	Baptist.
44	Benjamin White	1	Farmer	Baptist.
45	Webster White	25	Farmer	Baptist.
46	Milly White	70	Farmer	Baptist.
From Okoloma, Miss., for Arthington.				
47	Alexander Morrow	36	Farmer	Baptist.
48	William Morrow	21	Farmer	Baptist.
49	Ellen Morrow	20	Farmer	Baptist.
50	Geo. Morrow	23	Farmer	Baptist.
51	A. M. Page	21	Farmer	Baptist.
52	A. M. Page	21	Farmer	Baptist.
From Berryville, Clarke Co., Va., for Arthington.				
53	Robert P. Lee	33	Farmer	Baptist.

Note. The foregoing named persons make a total of 15,178 emigrants settled in Liberia by the AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

THE OPENING OF AFRICA.

The International Society of Exploration, of which the King of the Belgians is at the head, proposes to open up a trade highway from Loango to Zanzibar,—from west to east across the continent of Africa. It is also proposed that branch societies shall mark out and open up cross paths to this central highway, so as to spread a net-work of routes over the interior and to the coasts,—the English to push a line northward from their recently acquired Transvaal, across the Zambesi River on to the south of Lake Tanganyika; the French to start from Algeria across the Sahara; and the Germans to advance through Abyssinia. The Italians have already begun from the Galla country, southwest from the Red Sea. Christian missions are by this plan soon to be connected with these enterprises. What magnificent plans, inspired by the labors and example of David Livingstone! Commerce and science are to open up Central Africa, but missions have led the way. Livingstonia is Scotland's memorial to her noble son. The Church of England has her representatives on the Victoria Nyanza. The London Missionary Society is to plant the Gospel at Ujiji. The Christian world will watch with special interest these various efforts, combining, in a peculiar manner, industrial with missionary enterprises.

PREPARING FOR AFRICA.

That some of the educated colored young men of the South are thinking calmly on the claims of Africa, and regard it as their special field of religious and educational labor, may be learned from the following result of replies to letters addressed to several higher institutions where colored youth are taught—inquiring as to how many are preparing for usefulness in Africa, viz: Howard University, Washington, D. C., 2; Normal Institute, Hampton, Va., 2; Richmond, Va. Institute, 3; Benedict Institute, Columbia S. C., 1; and Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn., 6. The time draweth nigh when Ethiopia's cry will be answered effectually by the educated Christian colored people of America.

LIBERIA DEFENDED.

The important statement said to have come from the State Department, bearing on the wish of thousands of Southern freedmen to remove to Africa, deserves careful analysis. The comments upon it in the secular press of our chief cities, sent to the writer because of his connection with the presentation of the memorial from Raleigh, N. C., are of such a character as to demand this analysis. The writer's connection during the administration of President Buchanan with several thousands

of recaptured Africans, and with President Lincoln's policy of colonizing the early fugitives within the army lines, makes it his duty to attempt this analysis. The statements that the sea coast of Liberia is unhealthy; that Monrovia, the seaport, has no schools, and that its prosperity gives no promise for emigrants, is to be qualified by facts in the history of all colonies, and is especially met by counter facts not mentioned. The richness, the healthfulness and the beauty of the back country is admitted; but the statements that the roads are only foot-paths, and that the Liberians cannot occupy them because of the hostility of the natives, is an error readily understood by students of American colonization, and fully met by the statements, not as is intimated of interested agents, but of Liberian statesmen and merchants constantly repeated; and also by U. S. naval officers for years on the coast—which latter class can have no motive but the interests of truth and right to prompt their declarations. No correct judgment can be formed as to conflicting statements about colonies unless regard be paid to the ends for which colonies are planted, and to the necessary mingling of light and shade that alternate in their early history. The interests of commerce, of asylum and religious enterprise, have combined to suggest colonies; and these three motives have led successively to Egyptian, Persian, Roman and Arab colonization of Africa as well as to the Hebrew and American colonization. There never has been in all this history such a predominance of the light shades as in the return of the natives of Africa to the very shore from which they were brought. Surely any reader of the forty years of exodus under Moses, the twenty-five years of Joshua's wars, and the added four hundred years of continued conflicts of the Hebrews with the Canaanites ought to be prepared to judge of the wondrous contrast in African colonization. If the settlers of America had been influenced by the fearful reports—with one-tenth scarcely of the relief found in these African reports—which mingled truth with error some two and a half centuries ago, the pæans of our boasted American settlements would have died before they even lived.

Thus prepared by the review of early Hebrew and American history, the truth as to the two settlements on the West coast of Africa may be appreciated; settlements not of foreigners on a foreign soil, but of children in their fatherland. Sierra Leone was planted by American slaves brought within the British lines during the war for American independence, and necessity as well as duty led the British government to expend upon it no less than thirty millions of dollars up to 1840. For nearly a century their navy has been sent as a national duty to defend the colonists; and now the important statement, guiding us to our duty, comes to the State Department that the idea of educating native youth out of the colony was a mistake, just like that of some of our fathers in sending their sons to England for an education, and that native schools

are therefore growing in importance at Sierra Leone.

The second colonization of Africans in their fatherland is at the settlement of Liberia. It originated with Jefferson in 1811, though only realized under Monroe in 1817. It grew purely out of the necessity and duty of providing a home for recaptured Africans, when after 1810 no more could be sold in the United States. The lands were purchased as the most healthy and best, after repeated investigations; and they were paid for by the American Colonization Society. In order to prepare a home for the recaptives, a colony of free negroes was sent in the ship *Elizabeth*, chartered by the United States government, and convoyed by a vessel of the U. S. Navy, and a settlement established on the African coast; and no administration of the U. S. government, thus far, has dared before the nations to abandon a colony planted because of its own necessity and to meet its own duty and interest. It should be borne in mind that the cost of planting the colony of Liberia, including the purchase of the land, and all since expended in the colonization work, derived from any and all sources, has been considerably less than \$3,000,000.

And now what success, far transcending that of any colony in history, and for the accomplishment of the three ends of abundant products and commerce, of an asylum and protection in it, of African civilization and enlightenment, has been realized! Let no paid agent of a benevolent society nor any religious enthusiast but straightforward U. S. naval officers and consuls and Liberian statesmen and merchants give testimony, and let neither white nor colored Americans suppose there can be any interest in the witnesses to garble or gloss, to misstate, overstate or understate the facts.

Com. Perry, visiting the colony in 1843 to protect the emigrants from native aggression,—less than the hundredth part of that met by American colonists two centuries earlier,—spoke of the unexpected manliness and fitness for self-government already attained by those once slaves. Com. Abbott, in 1845, wrote: "I believe there is no one who has visited our colored colonists in Africa but is favorably impressed with their present condition beyond what was anticipated, and with the belief of their progressive improvement." Com. Mayo, on the coast in 1843, and again in 1853, writes at the latter date: "I have the strongest faith in the bright future that awaits Liberia, and the strongest confidence that she is to wield the most powerful influence in regenerating Africa." Com. Gregory in 1855, said: "I found the people industrious and happy,—apparently in the enjoyment of every domestic comfort, and some of the most opulent having many of the luxuries and elegancies of more famed and refined regions." Admiral Foote, who with Com. Gregory was on the coast some three years, and usually at church together in Monrovia on Sunday, gives a fitting reply to all the omissions

and commissions in the late partial statement, in a brief summary of his personal observations; he said: "Civilization with its peace, its intelligence, and its high aims, was rooted in Africa. The living energy of republicanism was there; Christianity, in various influential forms, was among the people: education was advancing, and institutions of public good coming into operation; native hereditary enmities and faction were yielding perceptibly in all directions, to the gentle efficacy of Christian example." What man was less capable of deceiving or being deceived in such a matter, than Admiral Foote? Hon. Abraham Hanson, sent to Liberia as "Minister Resident" by President Lincoln in 1862, after performing the duties of minister and consul there three years, stated in an interesting address at Washington, in January, 1866: "I know from observation that the glowing reports which now come to you from month to month, and which appear in your various periodicals and magazines are, in the main, founded upon tangible facts. There is not on this globe a richer soil; a soil which yields more prompt and ample returns to the labor of the industrious husbandman, than that of Liberia." . . . Alluding to the common schools established by the Liberian Government, and the Liberia College planted in 1850, and sustained mainly by a Board of Trustees in Massachusetts, he says of the former; "The institutions of learning which are now under the support of the government of Liberia, are not at this time as numerous or active as could be desired, owing chiefly to the embarrassment which cripples their finances." Of the College he says: "Under the presidency of Hon. J. J. Roberts, the benefactor of his race, and with the co-operation of an able faculty, a foundation is being laid, broad, deep, extensive and permanent, to raise up instruments for Africa's redemption from thralldom and from darkness." Of Monrovia, the seaport, Commodore Shufeldt gave this testimony, in January, 1876, in a public address at Washington, D. C.: "In 1873, it became my duty and my pleasure to re-visit the coast of Africa, after an interval of twenty-five years. Monrovia presented the same sunny streets and shaded houses, the same evidence of comfort and the absence of want; no great work of improvement, no sad evidences of decay. In the meanwhile, however, more activity on the wharves, more canoes laden with produce coming down the river, steamships stopping eight times a month, landing and receiving cargo; more sugar mills, coffee-trees growing where the forest undisturbed had waved before; all this, and more, indicated life, business, commercial and agricultural prosperity. I thought to myself as I walked the streets, Monrovia is a *fixed fact*." Some thirty years ago the Westminster Review said: "The Americans are successfully planting free negroes on the coast of Africa,—a greater event, probably, in its consequences, than any that has occurred since Columbus set sail for the New World." The future of such a movement, from

a country having millions of colored people, made the colony at Sierra Leone dwindle into insignificance to the eye of the British critic by the side of Liberia.

At a meeting of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures and Commerce, held in London, May 21, 1862, Lord Alfred S. Churchill, M. P., presiding, Gerard Ralston, Esq., Consul-General for Liberia, read a paper in which he said: "Many persons say that Liberia is a failure—that she has not advanced as she ought to have done, and that the results are far less than we expected. But if we consider the small expenditure upon Liberia—millions of pounds have been spent upon Sierra Leone—thousands of dollars only on Liberia; and that only 12,000 Anglo-Saxon negroes have left the United States and settled on the coast, and that they have been far more numerous and prosperous and progressive in the forty years since they made their homes in this savage country than were the English settlers in Virginia in sixty years after they landed, and have since become a mighty nation of 32,000,000 souls; what may we not expect from Liberia, if the four-and-a-half millions of American negroes should migrate in the next thirty years to the 'land of the free' on the west coast of Africa?" The testimony of three intelligent, reliable Liberians, recently given, is certainly timely and forcible in this connection. R. A. Sherman, who emigrated to that country from Savannah, Ga., more than twenty years ago, and is now a merchant at Monrovia, much respected as a man of integrity and business capacity, said in a letter published in New York last January, in speaking of the means of education there: "The government supports a public school in every settlement, to which the natives are at liberty to send their children in common with the colonists, and many of them do. We have several Sabbath schools in Monrovia, and from one-third to one-half of the scholars are natives. . . . Numerous school-houses and churches have been erected among the different tribes." Jesse Sharp, one of the most enterprising, successful citizens of the republic, and who emigrated there from South Carolina in 1859, in a letter from Monrovia to his sister residing in Columbia, S. C., under date of August 29, 1877, writes: "I regret to hear that you have such hard times in America; we always have something here to eat, and there is no such thing as dying here from hunger. Sometimes there may be some who suffer for some kind of foreign articles only; but breadstuffs and vegetables never cease to grow here, and palm nuts and palm oil are all over the country. These nuts and oil are the sweetest you ever tasted, and are the most appropriate for food. Fish abound in all the waters, and deer and wild game in the woods. You can raise chickens, sheep and goats; and ducks thrive well. None can say I am hungry. Any person coming out here and going on his farm and working four hours a day cannot help but succeed. I have stated the above

for your information, and it is as true as I could make it to my God." The remaining witness to be introduced is James R. Priest, who was born in Liberia, of American parents, twenty-six years of age, is an alumnus of Liberia College, has just finished a four years' course of study in two departments of Columbia College, New York, and is about to return to his native country to make himself useful as a civil engineer. In a statement made a few days since touching the climate, Mr. Priest says: "The average temperature in Liberia during the hottest months, is found to be by careful observation less than 80° (some put it at 76°). The towns being situated on or near the sea-coast, are fanned every morning with what is called the land-breeze, and in the evening by what is called the sea-breeze. These breezes make our summers pleasant and comfortable." In speaking of educational advantages, he says: "I am a graduate of the College there: public schools have been in operation for many years, and I myself was appointed a teacher in one of them. There are public schools not only in every county, but in nearly every village. I refer not to the missionary schools established by foreign Boards, but to schools supported by the government. It is true the government is not able to establish schools on so grand and perfect a scale as they are seen in the United States; still, so far as circumstances permit, schools adequate for a common English education are in operation in Liberia."

As Mr. Priest admits, the condition of Liberian schools and Liberia College is no doubt far short of what is desirable; but any American student who reads Quincy's History of Harvard College during its first century, and Jefferson's statement as to the schools of Virginia and of William and Mary College even after the American revolution, will recognize that influences more potent in Africa than in America have pushed on, and still will advance its educational interests. But let this suffice. Enough has been said—quite enough, it would seem, to make thoughtful, honest people slow to believe, and slower to propagate the disparaging statements contained in the article.

No author of the statement is named. It is only said: "The Department of State is in receipt of information from Liberia," etc.

As a resident of Washington under ten successive administrations, the writer can realize how partial statements can be supposed to emanate from a Department, when the result proves that nothing but thorough investigations such as those of their own officers above quoted, are ever indorsed by official sanction.

G. W. SAMSON.

From the (London) African Times.

WEST AFRICA GOLD FIELDS.

We cannot but deplore, as a grievous error, the indifference, the ab-

sence of all effort—nay, more, the obstructiveness—of the British Government as regards the development of the undoubtedly rich gold fields of West Africa. Not only are the interests of England more deeply involved in this question of an adequate gold supply than those of any other civilized community, but it is pre-eminently her duty as the great inventor and propagator of the gold currency theory and practice, to stimulate that supply by every legitimate means in her power. She can do this in West Africa, more especially in the countries lying between the rivers Volta and Assinee, the Prah and the sea-coast. That this region abounds in gold of the finest quality, the surface washings exported during the last two hundred years establish beyond all possibility of dispute. But the glorious deposits for which the civilized interests and desires of all the world are thirsting, are under the guardianship of ignorance and fever; and the British Government, supreme over those countries for all that she wills, sits with folded arms in the presence of the two-headed Cerberus, that a very moderate exercise of her authority and power would destroy. We do not write without knowledge in this all-important matter. It became our duty to place ourselves in communication with the Colonial Office on the subject, and the replies we have received, though full of kind courtesy on the part of the Earl of Carnarvon, show that the gravity of the situation, as regards the necessity of an increased gold supply, has not yet been realized in Downing-street, and that there is an obstructive and prejudiced inertia elsewhere, which will possibly never be overcome until that necessity be realized through the clamor of suffering British manufacturing and commercial interests, if the government be left to itself in the matter. So far as in us lies, it shall not, however, be thus left to itself. The best interests of those African countries, as well as the vital interests of the great British community, are at stake and deeply involved. As regards the African interests, it is enough to say that no adequate progressive development of the general natural resources of the Gold coast countries can take place without the construction and maintenance of good roads and the introduction of other facilities of interior communication and transport; that there seems to be no chance of an adequate revenue for such objects (if they are to be effected out of current revenue, which is the theory that now, unhappily, prevails), unless some means of greatly increasing that revenue be found and applied; and that the only means are such as have made the prosperity of California and Australia—viz., an adequate, energetic, systematic working of the rich gold deposits, the matrices from which, by disintegration, the surface gold hitherto principally collected has been derived. We call, therefore, upon all who agree with us in opinion on this subject, as regards Great Britain, and who take an interest in West African development, to put their shoulders to the wheel of progress, and force it over the official

and other obstructions that at present bar its way. We call upon them to resolve firmly that the great gold deposits of the Gold coast shall be brought to light and utilized for the mutual benefit of Africa, of Great Britain, and of the whole civilized world.

For The African Repository

OBJECTIONS TO COLORED EMIGRATION ANSWERED.

If the objection is raised against colored emigration to Liberia and the proposed enterprise of an African continental railroad, with a connecting steamship line between this country and Liberia, to facilitate such emigration, on account that the labor of all the colored people is needed at the South, it is answered that if it were even practicable or desirable to colonize all the colored people in Liberia in fifty years, in that time our white population will be full 125,000,000, and the places of the colored, as they gradually emigrated from the South, would be supplied by whites from the North, and Europe, which last emigration will be very great in the near future. But suppose the whole of the 5,000,000 blacks should gradually emigrate in one hundred years. In that time our white population will be fully 200,000,000, and the places of the blacks would be more than filled by the whites, and their exodus would never be missed—at least on account of labor. It is weakness on the part of 45,000,000 of whites to even admit that the labor of 5,000,000 colored is indispensable, while it would prove the wisdom, independence and manhood of the colored to emigrate, and thus save themselves from the future overwhelming preponderance of the whites.

In two hundred years the home population of Great Britain has increased seven-fold, while all this time sending millions of colonists to this country and nearly all parts of the world, and in the last hundred years, with very great colonization, her population has increased four-fold, while in two hundred years the non colonizing nations of Europe have only increased three-fold, and in the last hundred years only two-fold. In one hundred years our population has increased twelve-fold, through emigration and rapid colonization from the denser portions to the West. Colonization is the regeneration of the earth, of which America is the most conspicuous example. By encouraging the 5,000,000 blacks and mulattoes now in the United States to gradually emigrate to the homes of their ancestors, in Africa, in one hundred years they and their descendants, by means of railroads, would colonize, civilize, commercialize, Christianize and abolitionize the greater part of that vast and rich continent, then to contain 300,000,000 of people, and result in incalculable advantage to both countries and the world.

A. W.

ITEMS OF INTELLIGENCE.

REVIVAL ON THE ST. PAUL'S RIVER.—HON. B. P. Yates, for many years Superintendent and financial Agent in Liberia of the Southern Baptist Board of Foreign Missions, writes: "Of late there has been a revival among the natives, on the St. Paul's river. Seventy-four were baptized in September last. At Virginia, since then, forty-five have put on Christ by baptism. Nine-tenths of the converts were native Africans. God has blessed us abundantly."

MISSIONARIES FOR BOPORO.—Rev. Joel Osgood (white), a passenger by the bark *Liberia*, January 2d, is the only missionary sent to Africa by the Methodist Missionary Society during the past twenty-five years. He is to labor at Boporo, a large native town about seventy-five miles inland from Monrovia. Rev. Melville Y. Bovard, of Glenwood, Indiana, has been appointed Superintendent of the Boporo Mission, and Rev. Royal J. Kellogg, of Bethany, Pa., to take charge of the Methodist Seminary at Monrovia.

ARRIVAL OUT OF BISHOP PENICK.—The Rt. Rev. C. C. Penick, D.D., and Mr. Henry M. Parker reached Cape Palmas in good health on the 9th day of December last. Drs. David and Dennis reached Monrovia on the 3d day of January.

THE MENDI MISSION has been strengthened by the arrival of Rev. Floyd Snelson, wife and three children, Dr. Benjamin James, wife and two children, and Mr. Ackrel E. White. All these men were formerly slaves, and since their emancipation have been educated either at the Hampton (Va.) Institute, Atlanta University in Georgia, or Howard University, Washington City. The American Missionary Association has also sent to the same Mission, located between Sierra Leone and Liberia, Rev. Andrew E. Jackson and Rev. Albert P. Miller and their wives, all from the highest classes of Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.

LARGE SUCCESS.—The last report of the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society gives the number of their church members on the west coast of Africa, including the Gambia, Sierra Leone, and Gold Coast Districts, as over 13,000, and of attendants on public worship as over 50,000. They have, besides European missionaries, over 300 local preachers. A great work is thus in progress in a region not long since haunted by the slave-trader.

CONGO MISSION.—The Baptist Missionary Society have conferred with some experienced traders of the Congo river district, and have made arrangements for a mission to that part of Central Africa. The entire charge of the missionary expedition has been entrusted to the Revs. W. Comber and C. Grenfell, who are to proceed, via San Salvador, into the interior, being a route by which, according to Mr. Stanley, they will meet with much a larger population than in any other direction.

THE CONGO AS A WAY TO THE INTERIOR.—A friend, who is now in Europe, in sending his usual liberal gift to the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, makes some suggestions as to reaching the interior of Africa, which we take the liberty of printing here. They are made by one who has long been a careful student of all African questions. He writes:—"I think that the first and most important thing to be done, is for our Government to agree with other governments, that the Congo river shall be free to all nations, and that some simple laws for the protection of person and property should be extended over it and its navigable tributaries; that the principal nations should each keep a small armed steamer to patrol the river in harmony, as they used to do on the sea and coast; and also to declare the inland slave-trade and slave-driving, piracy, as they did on the sea and coast. Then only can mission and civilized stations be planted without depending, as now, on the slave-traders and Mohammedans for protection, who have heretofore been, in Northern Africa, the great barrier to exploration and civilization."

THE NIGER MISSION.—The last "Quarterly Token" of the English Church Missionary Society says of this mission, under the supervision of the African Bishop Crowther: "There are now, in the lower part of the Niger called the Delta, the four stations, Bonny, Brass, Akassa, and New Calabar; and in the Upper Niger, Osamare, Onitsha, Asaba, Lokoja, and Eggan. There are ten native clergy and fourteen native catechists and teachers. Our last report tells that in the stations there are 716 native Christians, of whom 206 are communicants. In response to his appeal, the Committee have agreed to assist the Bishop to get a steamer. Kind friends have come forward and found a considerable part of the money, and by the time this account is in the hands of the subscribers, the *Henry Venn* will be ready to proceed to the Niger Mission."

MR. STANLEY'S new book is promised for May. He will call it "Through the Dark Continent; the Sources of the Nile; Around the Great Lakes and Down the Congo." It will contain about one hundred illustrations from photographs and sketches taken by the author.

COLONEL GORDON has lately entered into a contract for four steel steamers of small draught, to be built in sections, to further explore the Albert Nyanza.

LIVINGSTONE'S CHARGE.—David Livingstone's last public utterance, when leaving England for his final journey to Africa, must come home to the Christian of the present day with especial force and application: "I go to open the door to Central Africa. It is probable I may die there; but brethren, I pray you, see to it that the door is never closed again."

RECEIPTS OF THE AMERICAN COLONIZATION SOCIETY.

During the month of December, 1877.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$211.35.)

Bristol. A friend..... 300 00
New Boston. John N. Dodge..... 5 00
Keene. J. J. Allen, Moses Ellis,
 Edward Farrar, Samuel Woods,
 Mrs. Eliza Richardson, ea. \$1; H.
 Foster, E. G. Metcalf, ea. 50c,
 Cash, 25c..... 6 35

VERMONT. (\$118.75.)

Springfield. Mrs. Fred. Park, A.
 Woolson, ea. \$15; M. P. Whitcomb,
 \$1; D. Rice, F. A. Townsend, ea. \$1;
 Cash, 50c..... 35 50
Pittsford. Samuel Woods, Mrs. J.
 Burrage, ea. \$5; Thomas D. Hall,
 \$4; John Stevens, M. P. Humphrey,
 ea. \$3; Mrs. A. Burditt, Mrs. J. A.
 Randall, ea. \$2; E. C. Wheaton, Mr. F.
 Burditt, W. B. Shaw, Mrs. S. H. Keillogg,
 A. V. Loveland, R. S. Meacham, ea. \$1..... 30 00
Middlebury. P. Battelle, \$5; Miss
 Eliza Starr, \$2; Rev. E. P. Hooker,
 W. C. Langworthy, Mrs. J. A. Wright,
 ea. \$1; Prof. Parker, 75c..... 10 75
Bridport. Hon. Paris Fletcher, \$10;
 J. B. Huntley, \$1-50, H. C. Elithorpe,
 Mrs. E. W. Pease, ea. \$1..... 13 50

Burlington (—In part.) Rev H. P. Hickok,
 Miss Mary M. Fletcher, A. W. Allen, ea. \$5;
 G. G. Benedict \$3; A. J. Howard, W. Bur-
 nap, ea. \$2; J. A. Arthur, Gen. W. Wells,
 B. Stevens, L. Bigelow, H. Burnett, Rev. O. S.
 Barstow, A. G. Pierce, ea. \$1..... 29 00

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$445.00.)

Boston. P. C. Brooks, Miss M. C. Burgess,
 ea. \$100; H. S. Chase, Geo. H. Kuhn, F.
 Wigglesworth, Amos A. Lawrence, J. A. Burnham,
 ea. \$20; Abbott Lawrence, James Adams, J. F.
 Hunnewell, Dr. Henry Lyon, J. C. Brannan,
 J. Huntington Wolcott, Joseph S. Ropes,
 Miss Roxana Howe, Edward Wheelwright,
 Isaac H. Cady, Dr. W. R. Lawrence, ea. \$10;
 Rev. A. P. Chute, R. Frothingham, George Hyde,
 Edward Lawrence, T. T. Sawyer, ea. \$5..... 435 00
North Brookfield. Thomas Snell..... 10 00

CONNECTICUT. (\$10.00.)

Westville. Coll. Cong. Church... 10 00

NEW YORK. (\$309.43.)

New York City. H. K. Corning, Mrs. A. F. Jaffray, Rev. Dr. Stephen H. Tyng, ea. \$50; Read

During the month of December, (continued.)

& Co., \$51.43; J. W. Colwell, \$16;	
Mrs. Jonathan Sturges, Holt &	
Co., Gilchrest, White & Co., ea.	
\$10; Watts, Parker & Co., F. R.	
Rives, &c. \$5	257 43
(Mr. & Mrs. Wm. E. Dodge, Mrs.	
James Stokes, Mrs. C. L. Spen-	
cer, Mrs. A. F. Jaffray, ea. \$50;	
Mrs. H. N. Pond, Cash, ea. \$25—	
\$275, to purchase instruments	
for James R. Priest as a civil en-	
gineer in Liberia. A. S. Barnes,	
\$46 27 in school books for Sher-	
wood Capps, an emigrant who	
hopes to be useful in that coun-	
try as a teacher.)	
Brooklyn. Mrs. Margarette Di-	
mond	50 00
Yonkers. G. P. Reeves.	2 00
NEW JERSEY. (\$1125.00.)	
Trenton. Samuel K. Wilson, Esq.,	
Annual Donation, \$100; and to	
constitute REV. DR. EDWARD W.	
APPLETON a LIFE DIRECTOR.	
\$1,000	1,100 00
Camden. The Misses Van Gelder	25 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$5.00.)	
Providence, Luzerne Co. Elijah	
Weston	5 00
MARYLAND. (\$90.00.)	
Baltimore. Hon. John H. B. La-	
trobe, \$50; Thomas Wilson, \$25;	
J. M. G. \$10; James Beatty, \$5.	90 00

During the month of January, 1878.

MASSACHUSETTS. (\$10.00.)	
Fall River. Mrs. Col. R. Borden	10 00
CONNECTICUT. (\$100.00.)	
Norwalk. Coll. Cong. Ch.	10 00
NEW YORK (\$50.00.)	
New York City. Miss C. L. Wolfe	50 00
PENNSYLVANIA. (\$616.00.)	
Philadelphia. Pennsylvania Colo-	
nization Society, to complete ba-	
sis of representation for two Del-	
egates for the year 1878, by Rev.	
John S. Wallace, Cor. Sec.	616 00

During the month of February, 1878.

NEW HAMPSHIRE. (\$2.00.)	
Goffstown. Rev. Abel Manning..	2 00
VERMONT. (\$30.00.)	
St. Johnsbury. Sabbath School	
of North Cong. Ch., to const. its	
Superintendent, FRANKLIN FAIR-	
HANKS, a L. M.	30 00
MASSACHUSETTS. (\$2.00.)	
Boston. Miss Sarah L. Haven, by	
Miss R. C. Tracy	2 00

VIRGINIA. (\$40.00.)	
Berryville. Robert P. Lee, to-	
ward passage	40 00
NORTH CAROLINA. (\$535.00.)	
Rosedale. Emigrants toward pas-	
sage	450 00
Warsaw. Andrew Faison, toward	
passage	70 00
Raleigh. Sherwood Capps, toward	
passage	15 00
MISSISSIPPI. (\$425.00.)	
Aberdeen. Emigrants toward	
passage	250 00
Okolona. Emigrants toward	
passage	175 00
LOUISIANA. (\$1.00.)	
Shreveport. Henry Adams	1 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$7.00.)	
New Hampshire, \$1; Massachu-	
setts, \$2; Connecticut, \$1; Mis-	
sissippi, \$2; Louisiana, \$1	7 00
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	2,315 43
Emigrants toward passage to Li-	
beria	1,000 00
Support of schools in Liberia	92 35
African Repository	7 00
Rents of Colonization Building	173 97
Total Receipts in December	\$3,588 75

INDIANA. (\$30.00.)	
Princeton. Mrs. M. W. P. Lagow	20 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY. (\$21.50.)	
New Hampshire, \$1; Massachu-	
setts, \$5; Connecticut, 50c.;	
Pennsylvania, \$10; Maryland,	
\$1; North Carolina, \$1; Georgia,	
\$1; Louisiana, \$1; Canada, \$1	21 50
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	706 00
African Repository	21 50
Rents of Colonization Building	164 74
Total receipts in January	\$ 892 24

NEW JERSEY. (\$20.00.)	
Haddonfield. Samuel Nicholson	20 00
AFRICAN REPOSITORY.	
Maine, \$2.25; District of Columbia,	
\$1; South Carolina, \$1; Georgia,	
\$1; Arkansas, \$2	7 25
RECAPITULATION.	
Donations	54 00
African Repository	7 25
Interest for Schools in Liberia	29 30
Rents of Colonization Building	281 99
Total Receipts in February	\$ 372 44